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My thoughts go back to the olden time, To childhood's sunny years, When the future wore a rosy robe, So blotted since by tears.

And among the aweetest thoughts that come To 'mind me of that day.' Is the place where, near our cottage home, My heart first learned to pray. A rock, and a shady tree stood there, Beneath a friendly hill;

Beneath a friendly bill;
Though so humbic was my place of prayer,
I love its memory still. How off I knelt on the soft green earth, And poured my soul in prayer; No other spot could be half so sweet, For God seemed near me there.

No purer orisons e'er rose From these poor lips of mine, Or brought my soul superior joys To those of olden time.

I've bowed since then 'neath the costly dom Where all wore gorgeous bue; E'en there, I sighed for the early home, And simple faith I knew.

Columbian College Hospital, April 18, 1862. THE IMPEAULMENT OF GOV. ROBIN

WASSINGTON, April 23, 1862. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN I notice in the Evening Star of the 22d just refugee Governor of Kansas, which is so false in statement, audacious in assertion, and char acteristic in spirit, as to call for a word of re ply from me, in behalf of the Kansas Legisla ive Committee, of which I had the honor to be member. And since this whilom Governor seeking notoriety in a foreign field for the case in Kansas," in which he himself is the culprit, and the whole people of the State the accusers, a plain statement of facts will be quite sufficient to refute his falsifications of his ory, and exhibit to the public the fertility of his fictitious inventions by which he seeks to Kansas. When Charles Robinson can succeed in blotting the unmistakable evidences of his crime from the records of the State-now part of its history—and convince the people he has robbed that stealing is among the Christian virtues, then, and not till then, can be success

fully controvert the facts I now state:

On the 30th day of January, 1862, the Kansse House of Representatives unanimously adopted the resolution appointing an investigating committee, and authorizing an investigation of "all the facts connected with the sale of the bonds of the State of Kansse, and the disposition of the Proceeds thereof, and whether or not State officers have been speculating in the indebtedness of the State of Kansse, and by what authority the Tressurer of the State received \$12,400 for \$31,000 of war bonds, when the law authorized only the Issue of \$20,000 of bonds for war purposes."

After a long and patient investigation, extending up to the 13th February, during which time Gov. Robinson, and the Auditor and Secretary of State (the three parties who sold \$67,200 of bonds at \$82 cents on the dollar, and returned only 60 cents to the State) were reontrovert the facts I now state:

\$87,200 of bonds at 881 cents on the dollar, and returned only 60 cents to the State) were repeatedly before the committee, they reported the evidence taken, and the conclusion to which they had arrived. The report was made the special order for two o'clock on the following day, when it was taken up, ordered to be spread upon the journals, and at the conclusion of a long debate, in which no man sought to even apologize for the guilt of Gov. Robinson, the following resolution was adepted—yeas 65, nays 0:

nowing resolution was adepted—year of, pays 0:

Resolved, That Churies Robinson, Governor, John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, and Geo. S. Hilyer, Auditor of the State of Kansas, be impeached of high misdemeanors in office.

The House immediately took the necessary at ps to provide for the presentation of the impeachments to the Senate by the appointment of a committee to attend to that duty, and also by the appointment of a board of managers. The impeachment of Gov. Robinson was duly presented to the Senate on the same day, and the demand made, that the Senate take order from his answer to the same. On the 18th of February, the Senate took the necessary action, and notified the House. On the 26th of February, Mr. Plumb, from the committee of managers, reported the articles of impeachment of Gov. Robinson to the House, when they were adopted—yeas 53, mays 7; and the clerk was of Gov. Robinson to the House, when they were adopted—yeas 53, mays 7; and the clerk was instructed to "notify the Senate that the House, through its managers, is ready to pre-sent articles of impeachment against Charles Robinson." The Senate responded, in a mes Robinson." The Senate responded, in a message, by its secretary, that it would be ready to receive the managers of the House for that purpose, at the hour of seven o'clock on the same evening. The articles, five in number, were presented at that hour, all the necessary proceedings had, and at subsequents session, the Senate having organized as a high court of impeachment, the trial of Chas. Robinson was set for the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A. M.

It is due to General Lane to say, that he had no connection whatever with the origin and progress of the legislative investigation, which resulted in the unanimous impeachment of Governor Robinson, further than being called before the committee as a witness. Instead of it being true that General Lane visited Topeca and told his friends that "they must get up Governor Robinson, further than being called before the committee as a witness. Instead of it being true that General Lane visited Topeka and told his friends that "they must get up an impeachment, whether Governor Robinson's was guilty or innocent," he did not arrive from Washington till the investigation was nearly concluded. Before General Lane arrived at Topeka, the evidence of Governor Robinson's theft had accumulated so overwhelmingly, that he found it prudent to fire from the Capital, together with his accomplice—Robert S. Stevens—and remain absent several days, that he might escape the jast indignation of the people, and the further serutiny of the committee, he could not otherwise avoid.

Nor is it true that the resolutions asking that Gen. Lane be a signed to the command of the "Southern expedition" were "rejected in the lower House." On the contrary, as Robinson well knew, when he penned this deliberate falsehood, there were but histens votes in both branches of the Legislature, which consisted of one hundred members, against the passage of the resolutions, notwithstanding Robinson freely offered his bribes from his fill-gatten gain, in his fatile attempts to prevent this triumphant violication of Gen. Lane.

I will only add that the purpose of Robinson's letter in the Nar of yesterday, is well understood. Impeached and dishonored before the people of Kansas and the country, and being no longer the legal Governor of the State under the Constitution, he seeks to cover up his crimes by an audacity which would have done credit to the genius of his great prototype, Munroe Edwards.

It is believed, however, that his immediate purpose is to draw from the United States Government money due the State jabont \$40,000 for State bonds and military expenses, and thus, under cover of his assumptions and falsehoods, impose upon the officers of the Government, and enact another scene in the drawa of fraud and crime which fill up the measure of his official history.

The investigating committee so grossly assati-ed by Governor Robinson, needs no defence from me. Composed of high-minded and hon-orable gentlemen, with whom I was proud to be associated, the people of Kansas recogniza-their services to the State in that firmes and their services to the State in that firmes and sense of duty which, in spite of threats, meanders, and falseboods, resulted in the full exposure of the villains, and the final downfail of Charles be villainy, and the final downfail of Charle

Respectfully yours,
Sidney Clarks.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. Painful Frence-Am Army of Sextons-The Dead and Wounded.

The Dead and Wounded.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Repablican]
On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles—sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such seens was ever before witnessed in America. The opponents iny as they had fallen, often the bodies of ode beaped, upon those of the other. Wounded men, mangled horses, grushed bodies, extended so interminable, it was impossible to puse through them, and the visitor would finally be compelled to turn and retrace his steps.

Rains had soaked the ground, and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the dead and lying there to keep off from the damp earth. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the drains were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments became blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before a fitteth part of the work had been done. Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen, and in which the water rapidly collected. Your city readers can form some idea of the carnage by picturing a walk as far as from St. Louis to the Fair Grounds smong dead and dying, stretched away out of sight on either side. The woods, far beyond our picket-guards, are being now explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on their retreat, brought in. Every house between here and Corinth is a hospital. We visited several of them, and found the floors overerd with poor wretches, lying in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn off. Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death had outstripped the physicians and was soming to their relief. Certainly, a greater seene of wide spread misery never existed. The first day or two the air was filled with groans, sobs, and fronzied curses, but now the sufferers are quiet; not from cessation of pain, but mere exhaustion.

We frequently, a little to one side, where first

first the ambulances, afterwards the dead carts, had failed to find them, came across the bodies of men who had bled to death. Around them the grass was stained with blood, and often their bands were grasped convulsively on a few leaves with which they had endeavored to stop the life-tide, until growing failurer and fainter, they had given up in despair and laid back to die. One poor fellow, a boy, who could not have been over fourteen, was lying against a tree, a knife in his hand, with which he had carved the letters John Dan.—. The N was but partially fluished, when death had compelled him to give up the gloomy task of carving his own epitaph.

The terrible destruction caused by cannon balls was evidenced in the sight of three bodies mangled by the same shot. The latter, a tweive pounder, had struck a fourth man while he was evidently in a stooping posture, hitting immediately on the top of the head, and driving the fragments of skull downward into the body, the shot remaining half-hidden between the shoulders. I awe in three bouses near our outer pickets, and two miles from the battle ground, four wounded rebol captains, and thirty or forty privates. Beauregard, as he retreated, bore back with him his wounded, leaving them in houses, bakes, and fence-corners by the way. It is thus they are strewn over so great a space. One of the officers was being carried to a wagon as we stopped, and in the height of delirium waved an arm above his head, cheering imaginary companies on to attack.

It will to a week before all can be collected and taken care of, as the further out our pickets go the thicker they flud them. Now the battle is over, it becomes a subject of wonder that the loss on both sides was not even greater. For two days the builtes flew without cessation, and passed like a storm of destruction through the woods and camp. We were unable to flud over the entire area of hundreis of acres, where the sternest fixing took place a single tree that was not scarred. Some bad tharty or forty builtets imbedded in t

All accounts of the battle agree in awarding inbounded praise to General Buell, both for generalship and bravery. Captain Stockdale, of the steamer Horizon, who saw much of the contest, says:

"General Buell's troops were, in drill and

"General Buell's troops were, in drill and appearance, the superiors of those under General Grant. There was the light of battle and the promise of victory in the laces of every distinct of Buell's troops. They came up in splendid order, and kept in order, and did their work in a workmanlike manner. They dealt terrible destruction among the enemy, and did not saffer very much themselves. They were in high spirits after the battle, and contact with them reassured the dispirited troops of General Grant's divisions. Taken all in all, the army, on Thurslay evening, was in good sound trim, and good temper, fully of the opinion that they would give a much better account of the enemy next time.

The soldiers gloried in Buell, being pleased into the field, but by the soldier-like way in which he handled them. He exposed himself freely, leading the splendid charge, which, in the first report that passed over the lines, was a stributed to the generalship and bravery of Grant. Among the incidents reported is the following: Generals Buell and Grant met on the Landung. Gen. Buell pointed to the mass meeting of stragglers who were creuching under the bluff, and asked, "What does this mean." Gen. Grant said, "The men won't glight." Buell remarked, "It is the fault of their d-d-dibers. The men will fight if they have a chance." He then urged them in person to go to the field, but the m-dority of them refused to budge, except to attempt to get aboard the boats. They were so earnest in their efforts to board the boats, that it was necessary to remove the temptation by withdrawing the boats, and some of them backed out when their staging planks were covered with men, precipitating them into the river, where, it was conjectured, some were drowned. Some of the stragglers swam the river, and a few lodged on a little island in the middle of the river, and the river bank was lined with them clear down to Crump's Landing of the stragglers swam the river, and a few lodged on a little island in the middle of the river, and the river bank

Capt. Stockdale had finished a 12 o'clock dinner. Gen. Buell was said to be on the battle field before the arrival of Gen. Grant.

"Agate." the correspondent of the Cinciplant Gazefe, mays of the closing events on the deft wing, on Monday's fight:

"The rebels were only checked, not halted. On they came. Horse after horse from the batteries were picked off. Each private at or d batteries were picked off. Each private at or d bowitzer fell, and the gun was worked by

Capt. Terry binself and a carporal. The rebels als seemed advancing. A regiment dashed up from our line and saved the disabled piece. Then for two hours artillery and maskerry were at close range. At last they began to waver. Our men pressed on, pouring in deadly volleys. Just then Buell, who assumed the general direction of his troops in the field, came up. At a glance he saw the chance. Forward at double quick by brigades. Our men leaped as if they had been tied, and were only too much rejoiced to be able to move. For a quarter of a mile the rebels fell back. Faster and faster they ran; less and less resistance was made to the advance. At last the front camps were reached, and by 24 o'clock that point was cleared. The rebels had been steadily swept back over the ground they had won, with heavy loss as they fell into confusion. We had retaken all our own suns lost here the day before, and one or two from the rebels were leit as trophics to tell in after days how bravely that great victory over treason in Tennessee was won."

Beauregard's Order Before the Battle.

Beauregard's Order Before the Battle.

HEADQUARTERS ARRY OF THE MISSISSIPPY,
Jackson, Tenn. March 14, 1882.

1. Field and company officers are specially
enjoined to instruct their men, under all circumstances, to fire with deliberation at the feat
of the enemy. They will thus avoid overshooting, and besides, wounded, men give more
trouble to our adversary than dead, as they
have to be taken from the field.

2. Officers in command must be cool and collected; hold their men in hand in action, and
caution them against useless, aimless firing.
The men must be instructed and required each
one to single out his mark. It was the delibi-

one to single out his mark. It was the delib

The men must be instructed and required each one to single out his mark. It was the deliborate sharpshooting of our forelathers in the revolution of 1776, and New Orleans, in 1815, which made them so formidable against the odds with which they were engaged.

3. In the beginning of a battle, except by troops deployed as skirmishers, the fire by file will be avoided. It excites the men, and renders their subsequent control difficult. Fire by wing or company should be resorted to instead. During the battle the officers and non-commissioned officers must keep their men in the ranks, enforce obedience, and encourage and stimulate them if necessary.

4. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory.

5. Before the battle, the quariermaster of the division will make all necessary arrangements for the immediate transportation of the wounded from the field. After consultation with the medical officers, he will establish the ambulance depot in the rear, and give his assistants the necessary instructions for efficient

ambulance depot in the rear, and give his as-sistants the necessary instructions for efficient service of the wagons and other means of

service of the wagons and other means of transportation.

6 The ambulance depot to which the wounded are to be carried direct for immediate treatment, should be established at the most convenient building nearest the field of battle. A red flag marks the place and way to it.

7. The active ambulances follow the troops, to succor the wounded and remove them to the depot. Before the engagement about fire men, the least effective under arms to the company, will be detailed to assist the ambulance conductors in removing wounded, providing water, and otherwise assisting the wounded. These men will not lotter about the depots, but must always return to the field of battle as soon as practicable.

always return to the total of batter as personable.

8. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field under fire, under pretence of removing or adding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whoseower shall be found to have quit the fact, his regiment or commany, without authorwhosever and a company, without author lity, will be regarded and proclaimed as a cow ard, and dealt with accordingly.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

THOS. JORDAN, Act. Adj. Gen.

United States Patient Oppice.

Washington, April 18, 1869.
On the petition of John Young, of West Galway.
Y., praying for the extension of a peater granted to him September 19, 1848, for an improvement in Washing Machines, for seven years from the expiration of said patient, which takes place on the 19th day of September, 1861, said petition be heard at the Fatent Office on Monday, the lat of September next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notifies to aspect and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to die in the Fatent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing, all test toward days he before the

Persons opposing the extension are required to lie in the Fatent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filled by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony line the case will be closed on the lish day of August next; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office of the control of the

copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with spaper containing this notice.

By Bl-In with Washington, April 11, 1887.

On the petition of Githert Jessep, of Chapitaville, Onlario county, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him July 18 1848, for an improvement in Ihreshing Machines, for seven years from the expiration of saio patent, which takes place on the 18th day of July, 1862.

At is ordered, that the said petition be beard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 30th day of June 1883. It is ordered, that the said petition of the part of the Patent Office on all persons are noticed to appear and show cause. In the said petition are required to the little mought noting the extension are required to the in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing, all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 6th day of June 1883, to appositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the ounce on referre the moraling of that day, the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Republican, Washington, D. C. and the Times, Canandaigna, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks, the first of said publications to the Tatent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

P. S. Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

POTATOES, HAY, and CHEESE.

1,000 bushels of Jackson White Potatoes
1,000 bushels of logic Eye Potatoes
1,000 bushels of logic Eye Potatoes
1,000 bales of Prime Timothy Hay
40 cakes of Prime New York UnexuFor-sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
PETER REERY.

ap 22-solt* 55 Water st., Georgetown, D. C.

W ASHINGTON SKIRT PACTORY. FOR REST.